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PATERSON CARNIVAL

CAPITALISTS USE LABOR DAY TO INAUGURATE IT

Labor Unions Turned Into Big Advertising Machine and Compelled to Pay to See the Show—Important Facts Regarding the Silk City.

(Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.)

Paterson, Sept. 11.—Extensive preparations for Labor Day undoubtedly occupied some of Paterson's people for some time. The press called attention to it about the time the calendar recorded 1903. It said that it would be a good thing for the Business Men's Association to take hold and advertise themselves by holding a carnival beginning Labor Day, and continuing perhaps for the whole of that week, thereby boozing business.

It would be productive of more good and cheaper than any other method.

A still hunt was inaugurated by some of the interested storekeepers. They found the wage-workers tractable and easily decoyed, and so reported at a meeting called to hear the report, which was considered favorable by the enterprising business men. Another meeting was then advertised, inviting the department store managers to attend, as it would be to their interest.

When the air was fragrant with the early blossoms of spring and a few stray notes of the robin were heard, the harbinger of the season of planting, the press again informed the Paterson people that the Business Men's Association intended to prepare a harvest for itself by holding a carnival beginning Labor Day and continuing through the entire week.

It also asked contributions of any kind from any person, partnership or organization, particularly calling on trades unions to participate by parading in any way that seemed practicable to their intelligent members.

The little joker did the trick, and labor turned the day over to the business men, so all that was left for them to do was to take advantage of the concessions granted by the workingmen (trades unions) to the business men, cultivating the same till harvest time, which begins Labor Day. [Please pardon the use of "business men," so often is it necessary to tell the story.]

This era is known as the machinery age. In order to succeed at present machinery must be used, and the business men equipped themselves with machinery known as "organized workingmen." The advantage of that "machine" was beyond description. It can best be compared to the "street parade" of a circus to attract a crowd from whom they (the circus managers) scheme to draw revenue. The circus manager pays the expenses of the street parade while the business men's circus managers have been clever enough to have the parades (trades unions) bear their own expenses, and if they or their families wish to attend the business men's circus they must pay for it extra, as admission is charged them to see the owners of fast horses or horses not so fast or automobiles driven over them. If they desire to see the exhibits of goods in stores, they must pay admission fees again, or if any of nature's laws assert themselves they again must pay the enterprising business men of Paterson, N. J., for the opportunity of satisfying the same laws of nature.

Another part of the machine—organized working people—was to disrupt itself. It was not operated in view. That was done somewhere under cover. The finished product was exhibited. On previous Labor Days the stores of Paterson closed their doors to customers, who, of course, were working people, and consequently the employees had a holiday. There was no clerks' union then, but now that the clerks have a strong union their employers, the "business men," decided to keep their stores open and noticed the union clerks that the only Labor Day they would know was to labor the same as on other days for their respective employers. The stores were open and the clerks were at their respective places in the stores on Labor Day in Paterson, N. J., September 7, 1903. How is that for the machine disrupting itself? At the same time banners were being carried in the parade advising the

public to see that they were being served by union clerks. What do you think of that?

And more, the clerks must labor hours longer evenings all this week.

"Saul has slain his thousands, but David his ten thousands." "Great is Diana," or "Great are such unions."

There were no Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance members in that Labor Day demonstration, nor members of the Socialist Labor Party, for the reason that they don't belong to the kind of union that permits itself to be captured by the business men of any degree of capitalism or middle class employees, but are out and out union men for their class—the working class—interest every minute of every day till the capitalist class is overthrown, and the co-operative republic is established, and poverty, misery, degradation and want are permanently banished from our land.

Dear reader, let this not scare you or cause you to throw it down, because you have been taught by a biased or prejudiced journal to be a "Turk," but rather listen to St. Paul's admonition, "Search all things, hold fast that which is good." Continue to read more thoughtfully to the finish. If all those men in line had been class conscious they would have been a power that the corrupt politicians would have feared and honored, because they would know that the distress of themselves, as well as the rest of the people, was near its end; and they could succeed in life honestly, while with present conditions honesty is clothed in rags and often goes hungry and is housed in garrets and cellars. Is it wise to place the responsibility on the rich or capitalist or "business men"?

In a nation where the people govern by their votes does it not follow that the people holding favored positions do so with the consent and the assistance of the majority? The working people are the majority. If you desire to be honest, get a copy of the platform of the Socialist Labor Party and more than carelessly read it—but study it carefully. Also read regularly the only newspaper—The People—managed completely by class-conscious working people for a period of, say six months, then apply for admission to a section of the S. L. P.

Paterson, N. J., is a city of 107,000 inhabitants, according to the last census. It is known as the "Silk City." Some call it the "Lyons of America." Others call it the "Hotbed of Anarchy." Politicians call it "The Banner City for Grafters." The citizens say it is the most corruptly governed city in the Union and has been for some time. For several terms the mayor's office has been filled by a brewer. The incumbent, John Hinckley, of the Hinckley Brewing Company, poses as a model of spasmodic virtues. When Paterson had its big fire he as mayor notified the world at large that we needed no assistance. A flood followed; he gave same notice. Then came a cyclone; still the city needed no assistance.

A meeting of city officers took place to levy the taxes, not enough to be raised to meet the demands. What then? Why, the only thing that was to be done was to put the burden on the poor. How? Cut off poor relief, cut off street cleaning, cut off street sprinkling, repairing, sewerage, and, in fact, cut off the employment of the worker as far as possible. Manufacturers have curtailed production in the "Silk City" mills, while we are informed that annexes in other places are running above the normal.

The business men's circus managers have invited visitors to their carnival at Paterson during the week beginning with Labor Day, 1903, for the purpose of advertising a few stores and incidentally to get the little money that may remain with the people. It was made plain that they were able to capture, not only the day from the working people, but also the trades unions themselves to boozing the aforesaid business men's interests.

A few additional sights for the visitors are: City inefficiently managed, streets neglected, filthy; tenements for people not fit for animals; river polluted and not cleansed for years, not to speak of the financial state of the city; property for sale everywhere by the sheriff; low saloons owned by city officials, where men, women and children, black and white, indiscriminately revel.

The mayor says that he knows of thirteen poolrooms—not the kind where balls are knocked with sticks on a table—are located in a small radius about Market street. Perhaps the visitors may inspect the same if application is properly made. Perhaps they may wish to take a coach ride. Well, that costs more than formerly.

There is something to tell in connection with the coach drivers. Paul Breen is a product of Paterson, he belongs to the Cigarmakers' Union, also the Democratic party, and wants to be a candidate of the latter every election. He jollied the coach drivers to form a union and pay dues, also to get the rate of coach hire increased about one-third more, to get the boss funeral directors not to oppose them. When all was completed as far as increased coach hire was concerned, Paul Breen informed the

'SOCIALIST' TENDENCY

An Item That Shows Whither the S. D. P. Is Drifting.

The below from the "Cleveland Leader" of September 4 is the latest indication of the tendency within the ranks of the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic, Party to fuse with the parties of capitalism. The Allman mentioned therein is a well-known "Socialist," alias Social Democrat, who is being boozed by the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic press.

A SOCIAL DEMOCRAT.

Chicago Man So Refers to the Mayor at the Tent Meeting.

Johnson Didn't Like This at All

He Denies That He Is Such and Claims That He Is a Progressive Democrat—Municipal Lighting Proposition.

The Johnson tent last evening was pitched at the corner of Lorain street and Dove lane, and the collection of speakers included the mayor, a Socialist, Mr. Aliman, Professor Bemis and Mr. Springborn. The Socialist talked about municipal lighting as a step toward Socialism and how the mayor was becoming as he termed it "Socialistic Democrat."

The mayor denied he was becoming a Socialist, and then made his now familiar allegations about the injunction against the board of election suit. The other speakers talked on the municipal lighting proposition.

Mayor Johnson said that he always invited anyone who wished to come and debate or discuss the questions of the day. Last evening a Socialist, James Aliman, late of Chicago, took advantage of the opportunity and spoke quite at length. Before the mayor introduced Mr. Aliman he paid his usual compliments to Judge Hutchins.

The man who's at the head of the Citizens' Association held two of the best Democratic offices possible to get," he said. "In case you should not know who I'm speaking of, it's Judge Hutchins. He has not denied my allegations yet and he won't. He knows they are true. He wouldn't be fighting except for the big fed that is in it."

Allman in his speech eulogized Bryan and then said: "The mayor's municipal lighting project is a feeble step in the direction of Socialism and this step is made by a man who calls himself a Democrat, but sooner or later it will be followed by a second step that will enable him to add another adjective to his party name and call himself a Socialist-Democrat. The Republicans represent the plutocrats and the Democrats the Socialists and that's why they are fighting."

The mayor in answer to this denied he was a Socialist and explained what he termed was "the line of demarcation between a progressive Democrat and a Socialist." The mayor also denounced the Citizens' Association, saying, "The association is sending out dispatches saying Cleveland is bankrupt when they know right well that if we sold our water works we could pay all our debts and have \$5,000,000 left over."

"And they are the men who went down and scared the poor country judges into granting an injunction."

The mayor confined the remainder of his speech to an attack on Senator Hanna.

The hall was only partially filled and very little enthusiasm was shown. At Hungaria Hall, on Clark avenue, Mr. Springborn, Vice Mayor Lapp and Rev. H. Cooley spoke on the municipal lighting project.

coach drivers that they could have no charter, but must join the team drivers' union. The coach drivers say Paul Breen jollied them, the business men perhaps used him to boom the carnival. With such trades union tactics wage slavery will be perpetuated. But then the people who know only Paterson know very little of the advantage of public ownership, as the city owns nothing, and all its income must come from private hands in the form of taxes, dog license, saloon license or fines from recorders' courts, etc. Why, the city gives the franchise away to trolley, water, light companies, etc., but an important item was nearly overlooked—if a poor person wants to sell anything to keep body alighted with his soul, the city says he must pay for license for one year before he can do so, or he will be arrested if he deprives the city of its just dues. Bear in mind, such a license is not transferable nor is there any rebate. Perhaps that is what the working people call "government ownership." It is, no wonder they don't want it. Even now that is all that some of the working people of Paterson appear to know of political economy.

Mores of Paterson and its Business Men's Association later.

R. Berdan.

MASSACHUSETTS CAMPAIGN.

S. E. C. Points Out Work to be Done and How to Do It.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts—Comrades:

As the calls for the caucuses of the Party for 1903 have been sent you, we desire to say a word or two on the matter of the conference and convention.

The S. L. P. of the Bay State ought to make the hustle of its life this year for several reasons, all of which ought to be obvious to you all.

For years it has been the practice of some sections of the Party to refrain from sending a delegate, or delegates, to the conference, or convention, and the result has been that the work of the Party has fallen on such Sections as have been willing to do the work of the Party.

Now, comrades, that is no way to do. An organization like the S. L. P. can not afford to be lazy, every unit of it must take hold and work. The work of the S. L. P. is the work of every Section and member in the State, consequently, we want you to see to it that your Section is represented at the State conference, Sept. 27, which will be held in Paine Memorial Hall, Appleton street, Boston, as will the convention on September 28.

Each member should make it his particular business to see that the Section of which he is a member is represented on these dates, so that ways and means may be devised to reach the rank and file of the working class of the Bay State. Nineteen hundred and four is a Presidential year, and we must put the S. L. P. in shape to meet the horde of corruption and ignorance which we will have to meet and lay it low. Capitalism, with its horde of hangers on, in the shape of Republican and Democratic ward heelers of high or low degree, Kangaroos and pure and simple, puppets of the God Capital, both clerical and lay, will have to be met if we are to reach the workers of the State, which it is our charge to guide to industrial freedom.

The chief sent an inspector up to the box to say he wanted to speak to me. As we knew by their action that they were bound to arrest us, I told the inspector I was busy.

Then the chief came up and said: "Look here, I am not opposed to what you talk, but the professional men upstairs say you disturb them. You must go up to Green street."

Now, at Green street there is a hotel near by, which shows that the police only want to push us around wherever and whenever they please. Nothing was said about obstructing traffic. The point emphasized by the chief was that the doctors upstairs were disturbed. This morning I find the chief has been to a drug store on the corner to inquire if the proprietor had a complaint against me. As there was only one doctor to be disturbed, they saw the absurdity of the charge of disturbing the peace. So the charge is obstructing traffic, and the case is postponed until next Wednesday.

W. H. Carroll.

[Enclosed Clippings.]

I.

WOULDN'T BUDGE.

Socialist Labor Party Agitator Protested Too Much.

WAS FINALLY ARRESTED.

His Oration at the Corner of Jackson Street Annoyed the Doctors in the Fiske Block.

William H. Carroll, 33 years of age, State agitator of the Socialist Labor Party, was arrested at the corner of Jackson and Central streets last night, charged with obstructing a street and disturbing the public peace. The arrest of Carroll came after he had been repeatedly warned by the police. Superintendent Moffatt among them, to leave the place.

The man has been in the city for some time, having spoken from a box at the corner of Anne and Merrimack streets until this week. He has repeatedly attacked the Socialist party, as well as the Republican and Democratic parties, and has made himself conspicuous several times by getting near to speakers' platforms, where he has taken notes throughout the speeches of prominent men. Tuesday night he got a box and, placing it near Mulcahy's lunch cart, took the place usually used by the Salvation Army. He talked without any interruption there on that night. The doctors in the Fiske block, however, were disturbed by the man and made complaints to the police.

We must open the eye of the honest men of our class, and every Section of Massachusetts must assist in doing it. So begin by sending the delegate of your Section to the conference and convention of the Party Sept. 27 and 28. Then let that body devise ways and means to reach the mass of the workers and thus push on one notch nearer the freedom of our class.

Fraternally,

Michael T. Berry,

Secretary Mass. S. L. P.

82 Jefferson st., Lynn, Mass.

LECTURES IN MINNEAPOLIS.

A series of lectures, under the auspices of the Socialist Labor Party, will be given by Mrs. Olive M. Johnson at Labor Lyceum, 30 Washington avenue South, Minneapolis.

3. Sunday, Sept. 20—"The Development of Socialism."

4. Sunday, Sept. 27—"The Modern Class Struggle and the Socialist Republic."

Lectures commence at 3 p. m. sharp. Admission free. Everybody welcome. After lecture questions and discussion, open to everybody.

Lectures in this hall, by various speakers and on various subjects, will continue throughout the season.

S. L. P. reading room at Labor Lyceum open day and evening.

HOBOKEN OPEN-AIR MEETING.

An open-air meeting under the auspices of Section Hoboken will be held at the corner of Washington and Fifth streets, Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday evening, September 19. Sam J. French of New York and other speakers will address the meeting.

Organizer.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

Subscription price: 50 cents per year;

25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City.

CARROLL'S ARREST

Lowell Politicians Can't Stand His Expresses.

[Special Correspondence to The Daily and Weekly People.]

Lowell, Sept. 12.—The expected has happened; I was arrested last evening and bailed out by Comrade Lang.

The interest at our meetings has been increasing right along. The move of the labor fakirs and politicians to keep us off the Common Labor Day was made clear. Our analysis of their speeches seem to hurt, as will be noticed by enclosed clippings.

Since I adopted the chart as a method of showing the classes and wealth, and, with that as a basis, showed the foolishness of the claims of the politicians, the audiences seeming to realize it too, the powers that be saw that pressure must be brought to bear.

Think of it! According to the newspapers I had "repeatedly attacked the Socialist party, as well as Democratic and Republican." Then I had dared to "take notes of prominent speakers."

That was not the trouble: I went on the street and showed to the voters the absurdities of those "prominent speakers"; while the crowd, by their applause, showed that they were "onto" those "prominent speakers."

The chief sent an inspector up to the box to say he wanted to speak to me. As we knew by their action that they were bound to arrest us, I told the inspector I was busy.

Then the chief came up and said: "Look here, I am not opposed to what you talk, but the professional men upstairs say you disturb them. You must go up to Green street."

Now, at Green street there is a hotel near by, which shows that the police only want to

WOMAN UNDER SOCIALISM

By AUGUST BEBEL

Translated from the Original German of the Thirty.
Third Edition

By DANIEL DE LEON

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PART II.

WOMAN IN THE PRESENT—Continued.

"Let us express the figures herein given somewhat more plastically. If a man has 100 grams of brain-mass, woman should have, instead of 100, only 82.5 grams; but she has 88.9 grams—an excess of 26.4 grams. It follows that if we accept 1,410 grams (according to Wagner) as the average weight of the male brain, the female brain should weigh only 961.25 grams, instead of 1,262: woman, accordingly, has 361.75 grams more brain-mass than the proportion demands. If we take the figures of Heschel we find an excess of 372 grams; finally, the figures of Broca give us an excess of 383 grams. Under otherwise equal conditions woman has between 300 and 400 grams more brain-mass than man."

Although it is by no means proven that, by reason of their brain-mass, women are inferior to men, it is no cause for wonder that women are mentally such as we know them to-day. Darwin is certainly right when he says that a list of the most distinguished men in poetry, painting, sculpture, music, science and philosophy side by side with similar list of the most distinguished women on the same fields will not bear comparison with each other. But are we to wonder at that? Wonderful were it if it were otherwise. For that reason Dr. Dodel-Zurich¹² says with perfect right that matters would stand otherwise if through a number of generations women and men were educated equally, and trained in the exercise of those arts and of mental discipline. On an average, woman is also weaker than man, which is by no means the case with many wild peoples."¹³ What exercise and training from early youth are able to change in this matter, we may see in the circus women and female acrobats, who in courage, foolhardiness, dexterity and physical strength achieve marvelous feats.

Seeing that such a development is a matter of the conditions of life and education—or, to express it in the naked language of science, of "breeding"—it may be taken for certain that the application of these laws to the physical and mental life of man would lead to the most brilliant results. The moment man sets his hand to the work with full consciousness of his object and his aim.

As plants and animals depend upon the conditions for existence that they live upon—promoted by favorable, checked by unfavorable ones—and as favorable conditions compel them to change their appearance and character, provided such conditions are not unfavorable enough to destroy them wholly, so it is with man. The manner in which a person makes his living influences not his external appearance only, it influences also his feelings, his thoughts and his actions.¹⁴ If, accordingly, man's unfavorable conditions of life—defective social conditions—are the cause of defective individual development, it follows that by changing his condition of life, man is himself changed. The question, therefore, is so to change the social conditions that every human being shall be afforded the possibility for the full and unhampered development of his being; that the laws of evolution and adaptation, designated after Darwin as "Darwinian," be consciously rendered effective to humanity. But this is possible only under Socialism.

As a thinking and intelligent being, man must constantly, and conscious of his purpose, change, improve and perfect his social conditions, together with all that thereby hangs; and he must so proceed in this that equally favorable opportunities be open to all. Every individual must be placed in a position to be able to develop his abilities and faculties to his own as well as to the advantage of the collectivity; but his may not be the power to injure either others or the collectivity. His own and the advantage of others must be mutual. Harmony of interests must be brought about; it must substitute the existing conflict of interests to the end that not even the thought may be conceived of ruling and injuring others.

Darwinism, as all genuine science, is eminently democratic.¹⁵ If any of its advocates holds a contrary view, he only proves himself unable to grasp its range. Its opponents, particularly the reverend clergy, who ever display a fine nose, the moment earthly benefits or injuries are imminent, have understood this well, and consequently denounce Darwinism as Socialistic and Anarchistic. Also Prof. Virchow agrees with his sworn enemies in this. In 1877, at the convention of naturalists in Munich, he played the following trump declaration against Prof. Haeckel:¹⁶ "The Darwinian theory leads to Socialism." Virchow sought to discredit Darwinism and to denounce it because Haeckel demanded the adoption of the theory of evolution in the schools. To teach natural science in our schools in the sense of Darwin and of recent investigations, that is an idea against which are up in arms all those who wish to cling to the present order of things. The revolutionary effect of these theories is known, hence the demand that they be taught only in the circles of the select. We, however, are of the opinion that it, as Virchow claims, the Darwinian theories lead to Socialism, the circumstance is not an argument against Darwin's theories, but in favor of Socialism. Never may a scientist inquire whether the conclusions from his science lead to this or that political system, to this or that social system, nor seek to justify the same. His is the duty to inquire whether the theory is right. If it is that, then it must be accepted along with all its consequences. He who acts otherwise, be it out of personal interest, be it out of a desire to curvy favor from above, or be it out of class and party interests, is guilty of a contemptible act, and is no honor to science. Science as a gild so very much at home in our Universities, can only in rare instances lay claim to independence and character. The fear of losing their stipends, of forfeiting the favor of the ruler, of having to renounce titles, decorations and promotions cause most of the representatives of science to duck, to conceal their own convictions, or even to utter in public the reverse of what they believe and know. If, on the occasion of the festival of declaration of allegiance at the Berlin University, in 1870, a Dubois-Reymond exclaimed: "The Universities are the training places for the life-guards of the Hohenzollern," one may judge how the majority of the others, who stand both in knowledge and importance far below Dubois-Reymond,¹⁷ think regarding the purpose of science. Science is degraded to a maid-servant of the ruling powers.

We can understand how Prof. Haeckel and his disciples, such as Prof. Schmidt, v. Hellwald and others, defend themselves energetically

¹² "Die strenge Schriftungsgeschichte."

¹³ Dr. Haweck Ellis furnishes a number of proofs of this fact in his frequently quoted book. According thereto, woman, among wild and half-wild people, is not only equal to man in physical strength and size of body, but she is partly superior. On the other side, Ellis agrees with others that in consequence of our progress in civilization, the difference in the capacity of the skull of the two sexes has steadily become more marked.

¹⁴ "This is a discovery, first made by Karl Marx, and classically demonstrated by him in his works, especially in 'Capital.' The Communistic Manifesto, that appeared in 1848, and was composed by K. Marx and Fredrick Engels, is grounded upon this fundamental principle, and must be comprehended at this day, as the basis for all agitational work, and the most excellent of all."

¹⁵ "The Hall of science is the Temple of democracy," Buckle, "History of Civilization in England."

¹⁶ Ziegler, quoted above, denies that such is the meaning of Virchow's argument. His own quotation of Virchow's argument, however, confirms the interpretation. Virchow said: "Now, only picture to yourselves how the theory of the descent of man presents itself in the head of a Socialist! Laughter. Yes, gentlemen, that may seem funny to some; it is, however, a serious matter, and I hope that the theory of the descent of man may not bring upon us all the horrors that similar theories have actually brought upon our neighbors in America, and, rather worse, upon those consistently carried out by the anti-slavery party." And that Socialism has always been perfectly clear upon that?" Now, then, we have simply done what Virchow feared: we have drawn the conclusions from the Darwinian theories, conclusions that Darwin himself and a large portion of his followers either did not know or did not fully understand. And Virchow warned against the gravity of these conclusions just because he knew that Socialism would and was bound to draw the conclusions that are involved in them.

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against the charge that Darwinism plays into the hands of Socialism; and that they, in turn, maintain the contrary to be true: that Darwinism is aristocratic in that it teaches that everywhere in Nature the more highly developed and stronger organism dominates the lower. Seeing that, according to these gentlemen, the property and cultured classes represent these more highly developed and stronger organisms in society, they look upon the domination of these as a matter of course, being justified by nature.

This wing among our Darwinians has not the faintest notion of the economic laws that sway capitalist society, whose blind will raises, without selecting, either the best, or the ablest, or the most thorough, often the most scampish and corrupt; places him on top; and thus puts him in a position to make the conditions of life and development most favorable for his descendants, without these having as much as to turn their hands. Striking an average, under no economic system is the prospect poorer than, under capitalism for individuals animated with good and noble qualities, to rise and remain above; and it may be added without exaggeration that the prospect grows darker in the measure that this economic system approaches its apogee. Recklessness and unscrupulousness in the choice and application of the means, are weapons infinitely more effective and promising of success than all human virtues put together. To consider a social system, built upon such a basis, a system of the "fittest and best" is a feat that only he can be capable of whose knowledge of the essence and nature of such a society equals zero; or who, swayed by dyed-in-the-wool bourgeois prejudices, has lost all power to think on the subject and to draw his conclusions. The struggle for existence is found with all organisms. Without a knowledge of the circumstances that force them thereto, the struggle is carried on unconsciously. Such a struggle for existence is found among men also, within all social systems in which the sense of solidarity has vanished, or has not yet come to the surface. This struggle changes according to the forms that the social relations of man to man assume in the course of social evolution. In the course of this evolution it takes on the form of a class struggle that is carried on upon an even higher plane. But these struggles lead—and in this human beings differ from all other creatures—to an ever clearer understanding of the situation, and finally to the recognition of the laws that govern and control their evolution. *Man has in the end but to apply this knowledge to his social and political development, and to adapt the latter accordingly.* The difference between man and the brute is that man may be called a thinking animal, the brute, however, is no thinking man. It is this that a large portion of our Darwinians can not, in their one-sidedness, understand. Hence the vicious circle in which they move.

A work from the pen of Prof. Enrico Ferri¹⁸ proves, especially as against Haeckel, that Darwinism and Socialism are in perfect harmony, and that it is a fundamental error on the part of Haeckel to characterize, as he has done down to latest date, Darwinism as aristocratic. We are not at all points agreed with Ferri's work, and especially do we not share his views with regard to the qualities of woman, a matter in which he is substantially at one with Lombroso and Ferrero. Ellis has shown in his "Man and Woman" that while the qualities of man and woman are very different, still they are of equal value,—a confirmation of the Kantian sentence that man and woman only together constitute the human being. This notwithstanding, the work of Ferri comes quite apropos.

Professor Haeckel and his followers, of course, also combat the claim that Darwinism leads to atheism, and we find them, after themselves having removed the Creator by all their scientific arguments and proofs, making hysterical efforts to smuggle him in again by the back door. To this particular end, they construct their own style of "Religion," which is then called "higher morality," "moral principles," etc. In 1882, at the convention of naturalists at Eisenach, and in the presence of the family of the Grand Duke of Weimar, Prof. Haeckel made the attempt not only to "save religion," but also to represent his master Darwin as "religious." The effort suffered shipwreck, as will admit who read the essay and the letter of Darwin therein quoted. Darwin's letter expressed the reverse of that which Prof. Haeckel sought to make out, although in cautious words. Darwin was constrained to consider the "religious sentiments" of his countrymen, the English, hence he never dared to express his opinion openly upon religion. Privately, however, he did so to Dr. L. Buechner, as became known shortly after the Weimar convention, whom he frankly informed that "since his fortieth year—that is to say, since 1849—he believed nothing, nor having been able to find any proof for his belief." During the last years of his life Darwin supported an atheist paper published in New York.

Woman is to take up the competitive struggle with man on the intellectual field also. She does not propose to wait till it please man to develop her brain functions and to clear the way for her. The movement is well under way. Already has woman brushed aside many an obstacle, and stepped upon the intellectual arena,—and quite successfully in more countries than one. The movement, ever more noticeable, among women for admission to the Universities and High Schools, as well as for admission to the functions that correspond to these studies, is, in the very nature of existing conditions, confined to the women of the bourgeois circles. The circles of the working-women are not directly interested therein: to them, these studies, together with the posts attainable through them, are shut off. Nevertheless, the movement and its success are of general interest, partly, because the matter concerns a question of principle, affecting the position in general of woman towards man, partly also because it will show what woman is capable of achieving, even now, under conditions highly unfavorable to her development. Finally, the female sex has a special interest herein, in cases of sickness, for instance, when they may confide their ailments more freely to a physician of their own than to one of the opposite sex. To a large number of women, female practitioners, are a positive benefit. The necessity of having to resort to male doctors in cases of illness, generally connected with physical disturbances that flow from their sex peculiarities, frequently deters women from seeking timely aid, or any aid at all. Hence arise a number of troubles, not infrequently serious ones, not to the wives alone, but to their husbands as well. There is hardly a physician who has no cause to complain of this frequently criminal indifference on the part of women, and their objection to state their complaint freely. All this is easy to understand; irrational, however, is the posture of the men, and of several physicians, among them, who will not admit the justice and necessity of the study of medicine, in particular, by women.

Female doctors are no new sight. Among most of the ancient peoples, the old Germans in particular, it was upon woman that the healing cures devolved. There were female physicians and operators of great repute during the ninth and tenth centuries in the Arabian Kingdom, particularly among the Arabians (Moors) in Spain, where they studied at the University of Cordova. The pursuit by women of scientific studies at several Italian Universities—Bologna and Palermo, for instance—was likewise due to Moorish influence. Later, when the "heathen" influence vanished from Italy, the practice was forbidden. In 1377 the faculty of the University of Bologna decreed:

"And whereas woman is the fountain of sin, the weapon of the devil, the cause of man's banishment from Paradise and the ruin of the old laws; and whereas for these reasons all intercourse with her is to be diligently avoided; therefore do we interdict and expressly forbid that any one presume to introduce in the said college any woman whatsoever, however honorable she be. And if, this notwithstanding, any one should perpetrate such an act, he shall be severely punished by the Rector."

Indeed, down to this day, Christian clergymen, of both Protestant and Catholic confession, are among the most zealous enemies of the pursuit of scientific studies by woman. The fact was shown in the debates of the German Reichstag on the admission of women to the study of medicine; it is furthermore shown by the reports of the Evangelical convention, held in the spring of 1894 in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, where clerical mouth-pieces protested sharply against allowing women equal rights in the discussions of the convention.

The admittance of women to the pursuit of University professions has, above all, the result of exercising a beneficial influence upon the industry of the male youth. As admitted from different quarters, the ambition of the male students leaves much to be wished for. That alone were a great gain. Their morals also would be greatly improved: the inclination to drunkenness and brawling, as well as habitual dissipations in taverns, so common among our students, would receive a severe blow; the institutions whence mainly proceed our political pilots, judges, district attorneys, higher police officers, clergymen and members of legislatures would acquire a tone better in keeping with the purpose for which these institutions are established and supported. According to

the unanimous opinion of impartial people, qualified to judge, an improvement in this tone is a crying need of the hour.

The number of the countries that admit women to the Universities and High Schools has been greatly on the increase during the last twenty years; nor can any country, that lays claim to being a member of civilization, shut its ears in the long run to the demand. Ahead of all went the United States; Russia followed—two political systems that present in all respects the strongest contrast; that notwithstanding, both were guided by the identical views with regard to the equal rights of woman. In the North American Union, women are to-day admitted in all the States to University studies,—in Utah since 1850, Iowa since 1860, Kansas since 1866, Wisconsin since 1868, Minnesota since 1869, California and Missouri since 1870, Ohio, Illinois and Nebraska since 1871; since then all the other States followed in rapid succession. In keeping with the extension of female studies, woman conquered her place in the United States. According to the census of 1890, there were in the country 2,348 female physicians and surgeons, 2,136 female architects, 580 female journalists, 300 female writers, 165 female ministers, 110 female lawyers.¹⁹

In Europe, Switzerland, principally, opened its Universities to women. There the number of female students grew, since 1887, as follows:

| Year. | Total Students. | Female Students. |
|-------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1887 | 2,229 | 167 |
| 1888 | 2,339 | 206 |
| 1889 | 2,412 | 196 |
| 1890 | 2,552 | 248 |
| 1891 | 2,880 | 297 |
| 1892 | 3,076 | 318 |
| 1893 | 3,307 | 451 |
| 1893-94 (Winter course) | 3,609 | 599 |

Accordingly, the participation of women in University studies increased considerably in the interval between 1887-1894. In 1887 the number of female students was 7.5 per cent. of the total number of students; in 1893-1894, however, it had risen to 16.6 per cent. In 1887, there were, among 744 medical students, 79 women, or 10.6 per cent.; in the winter course of 1893-1894, there were, of 1,073 medical students, 210 women, or 19.6 per cent. In the department of philosophy, in 1887, there were, of 530 students, 41 women, or 7.8 per cent.; in 1893-1894, there were, of 1,640 students, 381 women, or 23.2 per cent. The large majority of the female students in Switzerland are foreigners, among them many Germans, whose number increases almost yearly. The example of Switzerland was followed in the early seventies by Sweden: in 1874 by England, in so far as medical colleges for women have been established. Nevertheless, it was not until 1881 that Oxford, and 1884 that Cambridge decided to admit female students. Italy followed in 1876, then Norway, Belgium, France and Austria. In Paris, during 1891, there were 232 female students, mostly of medicine. Of these female students, 103 were Russian, 18 French, 6 English, 3 Roumanian, 2 Turk, and 1 each from America, Greece and Servia. In the department of philosophy there were 82 French female students and 15 foreigners matriculated.

As it will have been noticed, even Turkey is represented among the female students. There more than anywhere else, are female physicians needed, due to the position that custom and religion assign to woman as against man. The same reason caused Austria also to open Universities to female students, in order that the Mohammedan women of Bosnia and Herzegovina might enjoy medical attendance. Even Germany, whose "pig-tail" was thickest, i. e., where the disfavor towards admitting women to the Universities was most bitter, has been compelled to fall in line with progress. In the spring of 1894, the first female student passed her examination in Heidelberg for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, and a second one in the fall of the same year in Göttingen. In Karlsruhe and Berlin, High Schools were established to prepare women for the Universities; finally in the summer of 1894, the Prussian Minister of Public Worship issued regulations for the remodelling of the higher instruction of girls, looking for their preparation for the study of medicine. Also India has furnished a small contingent of female students. Obviously, there is progress everywhere.

All medical authorities are agreed that women render the best service as nurses of the sick, ay, that they positively can not be got along without. In an address, delivered by Prof. Ziemssen a few years ago, he said:

"Above all, see to it, gentlemen, in your practice that you have thorough, well trained, kind-hearted, charitable female nurses. Without them, all your sacrifices of time and effort are idle."

In the September, 1892, issue of the "German Review," Prof. Virchow thus expressed himself in favor of female nurses:

"That the post of real responsibility at the sick-bed shall fall to woman is, in my opinion, a principle that should be enforced in all our hospitals. In the hands of a cultivated, womanly, trained person the care of even a sick man is safer than in those of a man."

If woman is fit for the extraordinarily difficult service of nurse, a service that places a heavy strain upon patience and self-sacrifice, why should she not be also fit for a physician?

Above all, the idea must be resisted that women shall be educated for physicians by separate courses of study, i. e., separated from the male students—a plan that Frau Mathilde Weber of Tübingen has declared herself satisfied with.²⁰ If the purpose be to degrade the female physicians, from the start, to the level of physicians of second or third rank, and to lower them in the eyes of their male colleagues, then, indeed, that is the best method. If it is no violation of "ethics" and "morality" that female nurses assist in the presence of male physicians, and on such occasions render most useful service; if it is "ethically" and "morally" permissible that dozens of young men, as students and for the sake of their studies, stand as observers at the bed of a woman in travail, or assist at the performance of operations on female patients, then it is absurd and laughable to deny such rights to female students.

Such prudery in natural things is the rage, particularly in Germany, this big children's play-room. The English, discredited by reason of the same qualities, may, nevertheless, be our teachers in the treatment of natural things.

In this direction, it is the United States, in particular, that furnishes the example

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

| | |
|--------------|--------|
| In 1888..... | 2,068 |
| In 1892..... | 21,157 |
| In 1896..... | 36,564 |
| In 1900..... | 34,191 |
| IN 1902..... | 53,617 |

AN "INFAMOUS" FACT.

The Labor Day speech of President Theodore Roosevelt, expected by his class and intended by him to be a pronouncement upon the Social Question, is all that it was intended and expected to be. The following passage contains the gist of the speech:

"It is an infamous thing in our American life, and fundamentally treacherous to our institutions, to apply to any man any test save that of his personal worth, or to draw between two sets of men any distinction save the distinction of conduct, the distinction that marks off those who do well and wisely from those who do ill and foolishly."

The Italian proverb embalms the fact that the tongue touches where the tooth aches. The spot where the tooth aches in the American capitalist head is that in which the social and economic development has undermined the one-time oneness of the American population, and has brought on the rottenness of class conditions. Starting with surroundings that no other bourgeois, or small capitalist class, started with in any other country, the American population may be said to have started classless. The smallness of the tool of production at the incipience of capitalism made its acquisition theoretically easy everywhere. But everywhere else, except America, the theoretic ease was annulled by the surrounding facts. Everywhere else, natural opportunities were pre-empted, and thus everywhere else the bourgeois stepped upon the stage of history with a supply of proletariat. In other words, everywhere else capitalist society was born with class distinctions. In America, the theoretical ease with which the tool of production could be secured by the individual was rendered a fact by the boundless natural opportunities lying open, ready at hand and accessible to all. Poverty and continued dependence could then be ascribed to individual unfitness. A competence and economic independence were the reward of industry. Under such conditions there were no classes or class distinctions, properly speaking.

But whatever the then conditions, they carried latent in their folds the economic laws of capitalism. The once boundless natural opportunities were seized, and the tool of production grew to the point when, even with natural opportunities open, it could no longer be produced by the individual in a lifetime. What with the vanishing of natural opportunities and the growth of the tool (capital), economic independence and a competence ceased to be the reward of industry; they became the reward of the private ownership in the land on, and the capital with which to labor. Industry became the badge of poverty, idleness the badge of affluence. The classes had developed and with them the class distinctions—on the one hand, the Capitalist Class, owning the necessities of production, and thereby able to subjugate and plunder those who did not; on the other, the Working Class, stripped of the necessities of production, and thereby compelled to submit to be subjugated and plundered.

Obviously, a thorough recognition of the facts—of the sharp, impassable class distinction—on the part of the plundered Working Class would put an end to the horrors of the capitalist system—the Socialist Republic would be born. Obviously, the preservation of the illusion of the one-time conditions, when there were no classes in America, is the very breath in the nostrils of the plundering Capitalist Class in America: so essential to them is the preservation of the illusion that the capitalists in America will go through all imaginable contortions in order to look what they are not.

Seven years ago, when, in the Socialist Labor Party grave, Peter K. Burrows

was still among the straightest plants, he caught the inspiration of this scientific truth, unflinchingly upheld and lived up to by the Socialist Labor Party alone, and poetically reproduced it in these columns in the following picture:

"Pluto, the capitalist, is a criminal, hard to identify because we have not yet identified ourselves. He is hard to identify and means to be harder. Oh, how he objects to be distinguished from the working class; how he struggles; how he protects; how, like the people we read of in the reception rooms of prisons—those hardened fellows, whose faces the police desire to put on record in the rogues' gallery—he squirms and seeks to put on the mien of a worker to disguise his identity!"

President Roosevelt's Labor Day speech was excellent. He put his tongue squarely on the nerve that aches in the tooth in the head of capitalism. Nor does his pronouncing "infamous" the Socialist principle of the Class Struggle detract from the merit of the speech. On the contrary, it emphasizes its merit by emphasizing the leading social-economic fact of the times. It were too much to ask of human nature that a hard-pushed beneficiary of the dying social system of capitalism to pronounce "famous" the mortal disease, whose throbings and thumpings are beating the system's funeral marches to the grave.

SENSE AND Nonsense OF FATHER BAART.

A press despatch from Marshall, Mich., reports a sermon delivered by the Rev. Dr. P. A. Baart, rector of St. Mary's Church, of that city, in the course of which he declared that the oath, taken by the members of the International Typographical Union, whereby they pledge to their union a fidelity and allegiance superior to their organization, "social, political or religious," cannot be tolerated on the ground that it "impeaches the loyalty of the members to the Catholic Church and to the Constitution of the United States." Father Baart's declaration contains much sense and also a stack of nonsense.

It is nonsense to say that any such oath impeaches the loyalty of him who takes it to the Constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the United States does not consist of any one clause or set of clauses. It consists of the whole body of clauses. These clauses are divisible into two categories—those that relate to form and those that relate to principle. Among those that relate to principle there is one that characterizes all the others. It is the clause that provides for amendments. That clause characterizes the whole document. By virtue of the clause the document is a landmark. It opens a new era. It was unique in its day; it has had few imitators of any account since. From Washington down, the Revolutionary Fathers pointed to that clause, with pride. The oath of loyalty to a Constitution, without that clause, branded a perjuror him who strove to alter it. With that clause in, the path of progress is not barred by oaths, nor need it be strown with perjury or disloyalty. Civilized man knows that nothing is immutable. With full good faith he can take the oath of loyalty to a Constitution that provides for its own alteration, and that places the power of altering it in the hands of those who take the oath. In fact, the clause in question, and thereby the Constitution of the United States, is but a formulation in statutory form of the Declaration of Independence, where the principle is laid down that "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." The United States vests its people with the right, and places in their hands the power to alter it at will. It is, accordingly, nonsense to say that the Typographical oath is incompatible with loyalty to the State.

Otherwise lie things with regard to the Father Baart's hierarchy. There the sense of his utterance comes in. Father Baart's hierarchy is based on the principle of "immutability," it claims power from above, it felicitously implies, if it does not say so direct, that its rank and file are expected to be sheep. Not their's is the part to shape, their part is to accept what is given; not theirs is the part to think, their part is to obey. Unquestionably, loyalty to such an organization is incompatible with loyalty to a union that demands the Typographical pledge. The former excludes the latter.

For the sake of the sense that Father Baart seems able to utter, one may well indulge him in the nonsense he seems equally able to rant.

"LIVELWOOD" AGAINST "DEADWOOD."

The action of the Erie Railroad in demanding the resignation of the employees in its clerical force more than 35 years of age is but an instance of what is being put into practice with increasing frequency. Nor is the act whimsical or superficial. It is the overt manifestation of conditions whose roots shoot deep, aided by other surrounding evils.

It is not for naught that the latest census shows a marked increase of mortality in most occupations. Work has become so intense that the consumption of life-tissue is enormous. It is doubtful whether such a reduction of vitality during a day's toil could be sufficiently recuperated, even by the best hygienic food, housing and clothing. Very doubtful it is that a body, whose vitality is pushed to the low level of the worker's vitality after a day's toil, is at all able to benefit by treatment. But there is no need of theorizing upon that. The earnings of the worker are too low to attempt positive recuperation with. His vitality sapped from day to day, he reaches at an early age a stage when he no longer can be of service. The more, heard of with increasing frequency, of employing and keeping only young men has this set of facts for its roots.

Other facts come in to add swing to the move. Due to a thousand and one causes, born of capitalist misrule, the competitive struggle for existence becomes ever intenser. Driven by this veritable prairie fire, first the sexes are pitted against one another, and then the ages. The capitalist class plays upon this stampede. It calls the younger forces "livewood," it induces these to condemn the older forces as "deadwood," and the former trample down the latter, too eager for a crumb to stop and reflect that within shortly they themselves will be "deadwood," in its turn trampled on by the new "livewood" that will be crowding forward.

Capitalism is burning the candle at the race at both ends. There is no "race suicide," there is "race murder" by capitalism. The age limit of the "livewood" is being pushed back and back, that of the "deadwood" is spreading forward and forward. Fortunately in the midst of this devastation the acorn of Socialism has grown to a lusty sapling oak, the promise of salvation.

AN IDLE HOPE.

The "Christian Endeavor World" of the 3d instant, in commenting favorably upon the proposed "School of Journalism," has this to say:

"A would-be physician is not told to go out among the sick and pick up his medical skill by such doctoring as he can get to do. Young lawyers are not allowed to learn from the school of experience, but must obtain acceptable degrees. The journalist's work is quite as important in the community as the doctor's or the lawyer's, and we believe that some day the public will be guarded against callow, vicious, ignorant, bungling journalists in the same way that it now is protected against quacks and pettifoggers."

Considering the fact that only last year the "Christian Endeavor World" spewed its venom upon the wretched miners on strike, the above utterance is significant, as coming from a spokesman of capitalism. It helps to understand the latest move."

Lawyers and doctors can not practice without a diploma. The diploma is not a matter of right: it is granted or withheld at discretion. And who are the grantors? Why, colleges, that is, private corporations and judges. In other words, none may to-day practice either law or medicine without the consent of capitalist bodies, organizations reared, kept up and watchfully trained to preserve a social system that pronounces and treats stolen property more precious than life. The light thrown by the "Christian Endeavor World" upon the projected "School of Journalism" indicates that nothing short of a suppression of the free press is in contemplation. None would receive an editor's diploma whom capitalist organizations disapprove of. Needless to say that all applicants would be rejected who hold life more precious than property, and who can, with irrefutable facts and reasoning, demonstrate that the capitalist social system degrades mankind, is obsolete, and is rotten-ripe for extinction, needing only the bold stroke of the working class at the ballot box to end it once for all. Needless to say that all such applicants would be rejected as "callow, vicious, ignorant and bungling," while those applicants only would go through, and "summa cum laude," who hold it just that the idler should live in luxury and the toiler in misery; that it is to "the

greater glory of God" that mothers be forced into the factory; that it is a positive evidence of prosperity that children have to work before they can read; and that the greatness of the country depends upon the number of Duchesses May Goelet, Consuelo Vanderbilt, Anna Gould, etc., supported in palaces abroad by the sweat of the brow of the plantation wage slaves on the great American Republic plantation.

Time was when a class, as criminal as that which to-day rules the world, burnt at the stake writers and their products that seared the brow of Ignorance and Crime and heralded a New Era: these writers were termed "heretics"; more recently, in our own country, editors were tarred-and-feathered because they printed the gospel of the liberation of the chattel slave: they were termed "un-American," "un-Christian," and "subversives of the country's institutions." But the lie fell. The liberty of speech and press triumphed. It triumphed even in those days of old. No danger, none the least, that the more than "vicious," "callow," and "ignorant" spokesmen of the capitalist class will be able in this twentieth century to throttle free speech under the same hypocritical pretenses worn to a thread by their predecessors.

Except for a few sycophants who will get jobs in the "School," the scheme will be a flat failure. Pulitzer, alias Pollitzer, alias heavens only knows what, will waste his million, and the "Christian Endeavor World" will die in the despair of those who live in hope—the press will not be muzzled: its flaming sword, wielded by the land's nobility, the class-conscious working class marshaled under the standard of the Socialist Labor Party, will never down, except to do execution upon the beast of capitalism.

For all that, the hint given by the "Christian Endeavor World" is valuable and interesting.

Wright's decision, giving the mine operators the right to discharge the members of the miners' union, threatens to produce trouble. It gives the operators power to render active union men harmless, as the loss of employment will continually stare them in the face. The decision virtually wrecks the underpinning of the miners' organization, and involves the very existence of the latter in the anthracite regions.

MAMMON AND LABOR.

(With Apologies to Ella Wheeler Wilcox's "Two Glasses." Written for The Daily People by J. K. G., Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Mammon and Labor at the close of day,
Sat conversing on thought's highway;
Mammon filled with selfish greed,
Labor with hunger and with need.

Said the former to fair nature's brother,
"Let's tell tales of the past to each other."

I'm at banquets, in revels and mirth,
I'm God of the proudest souls on earth.
I tempt weak men with my glitter, my worth,
Ruin their lives, and make them run their birth.

They commit crimes, if their schemes fail
I have them sentenced and sent to jail.
From the head of truth, I've torn the crown;

From the height of fame, I've hurled men down.
I've crushed many an honored name;
It pleases me, I like the blame.
Greater, far greater, than king am I.

Honor and truth, laws, before me sigh.
I have made honest men sink in life's sea,
And the shrieks of the lost are sweet to me;

For they say, "Behold, how great you be!
Love, peace, virtue, before you fall.
Your might and power are over all."

I'm the inventor of hunger and need,
I'm the inventor of crime and greed,
I'm the father of sorrow and woe,
My trade mark is seen where e'er you go.
Ho! ho! Poor labor," laughed Mammon,

King:
"Of deeds like mine you cannot sing."

Said honest Labor, "I'm glad to say,
I never do things in that way.
The deeds you boast of indeed are true,
Such the end of those that worship you.
But all those that confide in me,
By honor are blest, and e'er shall be.
The greatest arts by me are made,
I'm used in every thoughtful trade.
It takes my aid to make even thee,
And the world is better for knowing me.
Tis you who keeps me trodden down,
Tis you who wears the kingly crown,
Mine by right and by deed;

Still it satisfies not your greed.
Still you plunder, still you sigh,
Though you rule both low and high,
The end is approaching of your cruel increase.

Soon, soon, will your tyranny cease,
You are weaving on your loom
Yourself, your own approaching doom.
Mammon, you are souring high;
Soon in dust your head shall lie.
When you're buried out of sight,
Then will the world be ruled by right."

These are the tales they told each other
Mammon and fair nature's brother
As they sat conversing on thought's highway,
One summer eve at close of day.

RENDERING UNWILLING HOMAGE TO THE PEOPLE AND THE S. L. P.

The pin-heads and potato-heads that own the Volkszeitung corporation, together with the hundred crew whom the corporation hires to write its privately owned business papers, and the others who wish to be hired and are of the same kin, are just now in ecstatic jubilation. They are shouting and singing with joy, and are generally deporting themselves like gibbering monkeys who have found a bird's egg. What is it all about? What? Why, The Daily People made a slip. In the two reports, covering jointly about two columns, on the late convention of the Italian Federation, there actually crept in one mistake. What with his poor knowledge of Italian, the confusion in the convention, and the remarks made to him by the delegates, who were too characteristic to allow themselves to be drawn into the cesspool of the Volkszeitung's Social Democracy, the reporter for The Daily People slipped in a sentence, from which it appeared that the Federation was to continue openly supporting the S. L. P., and as soon as he discovered his error his correction was published, showing that the attitude of the Federation is to be neutral. That is to say, "Il Proletario," the S. L. P. Italian, is continuing as before.

And yet that Volkszeitung crew, that carries on its back the cane marks of The People for scores of deliberate and editorial falsehoods; that same crew that lied editorially about the editor of The People in connection with a certain meeting held about sixteen years ago, was challenged to publish its own report of that date, and like intentional liar that it is, took its whipping, never retracted, and lay low like a cur; that same crew that lied about the S. L. P. representatives on the committee that arranged the De Leon-Harriman debate, said the S. L. P. representatives were not approached on the street and asked if he wanted a position in a bank. He was told all that was necessary was ability to save. Styles says he gave the man \$42, all he had, as evidence of his thirst. He says Williams got away with the money."

This isolated case is duplicated in the frequent arrests of employment bureau proprietors, who accept bonuses but secure no positions, for their victims.

The Daily People's interesting Wall street representative furnishes three tables of figures that give an insight into the patriotic motives actuating Sir Lipton's determination to lift the American Cup or perish in the attempt.

Table I.—Cost of building and operating Shamrock I, \$400,000; Shamrock II, \$700,000; Shamrock III, \$1,000,000; total, \$2,100,000.

Table II.—Sale of Lipton's teas and whiskeys in the United States, 1900, \$600,000; 1901, \$3,900,000; 1902-3, \$8,000,000; total, \$11,500,000.

Table III.—Lipton's profits on the investment, \$9,400,000.

With two nations paying one's advertising bills and, adding a big profit, who wouldn't lift the cup or bust in the attempt?

President Griswold, of the New York State Bankers' Association, addressing that body at its Saratoga Convention, said:

"With no foreign war on our hands, with good crops, manufacturers busy, the increased earnings of the railroads and the labor troubles moving toward a permanent settlement, there is no danger of financial panics or any serious trouble in business. We have years of prosperity before us."

This rosy picture has one drawback in that it takes no account of the excessive increase of production over consumption in the industries of this country due to the exploitation of labor.

John Mitchell, in a letter to the New York World, claims that "Labor Day in America corresponds to May Day in Europe." There is no truth in this statement. May Day is celebrated despite capitalist law; Labor Day is held by the grace of such law. May Day aims to overthrow capitalism; Labor Day is designed to perpetuate it. May Day is Socialist; Labor Day, capitalist. Mitchell, in making the statement quoted, is serving his capitalist masters, by bestowing on Labor Day the virtues of May Day, thereby deceiving the uninformed.

The Farmers' Convention in Chicago is laboring to perfect a \$100,000,000 union to monopolize agricultural products. Agriculture cannot escape capitalist evolution. In the course of a few years, a plutocratic farming class, with a middle tenant class, and a laboring class, down at the bottom, will be greater reality than at present. No doubt then, as now, the claim will be made that agriculture conduces to democracy and is the foe of trusts and special privileges. Agriculture will then be more pronouncedly split into the class divisions now believed to be peculiar to industry only.

Altogether, the homage to The People and the S. L. P. is striking and complete—all the more being unconsciously rendered.

When the official report of the convention, now going through "Il Proletario," is out in full it will be translated and published in these columns. It will be of interest to the S. L. P. men, Italian and otherwise.

"It is a block packed close with huge, grimy tenements; these tenements are honeycombed with rooms; these rooms are home for nearly four thousand persons. To squeeze in more homes, light and air are slowly shut out. Halls, courts, air-shafts are all left cramped and deep and sunless. In a block so congested dissipation becomes easy. Here a thousand homes struggle on, while hundreds yield and sink, and so pollute the others. So come squalid homes and wretched meals. Hard drinking triples susceptibility to consumption."

"Of the 265 cases reported on the block (in nine years), 104 came from six old tenements alone. There is one called 'The Ink Pot.' Here live 140 persons. Twenty-three are babies. Here I found one man sick with the plague in the front house, two more in the rear, and one of these had a young wife and four children. Here in nine years alone twenty-six cases have been reported. One room in the house has a record of five deaths in seven years from consumption."

"This sounds like a Socialist's denunciation of the slum districts, but it isn't.

UNCLE SAM—Which?

B. J.—It is narrow.

U. S.—For instance.

B. J.—If a man don't suit, they won't let him in.

U. S.—When the cholera scare was on, I remember you went home with your pockets bulging with bottles containing muriatic and all sorts of other acids; what did you do that for?

B. J.—To keep the cholera microbe out.

U.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

ERIE UP AND DOING.

To The Daily and Weekly People—
Section Erie has decided to hold two open-air meetings each week, and has selected Monday and Thursday nights for this purpose.

Your correspondent has some very good news—we have with us from Section Cincinnati, Comrade Frank Young who has secured work and is also in good fighting trim.

We held a very interesting meeting last Monday night. Devine opened the meeting, and after a few preliminary remarks introduced Comrade Young.

We held the undivided attention of more than 100 working men, who were in the audience, and as Young is a logical, earnest and convincing speaker, his subject, "The Workingman's Problem," in which he proved beyond doubt that a wage worker receiving \$10 per week could only give his family a bare existence.

This caused considerable comment among those present, and two middle-class men wanted "to know if the condition of the working class was not better at present than it ever had been, and where is the place that any man who is earnestly looking for work cannot secure it?"

Young replied the condition of the working class could not be a great deal worse than it is at present, and as far as the unemployed securing work, it is one of the hardest propositions at the present time, and he referred his questioner to the 3,000,000 unemployed in the United States, citing the census for evidence.

The gentleman had no further questions, but another man wanted to know what Young worked at, and if he was working at present, to which Young replied, "I am not."

"Then," said the man, "if you will call at my office to-morrow morning I will give you work."

However, he would not state what kind of work he wanted to have done, nor would he state the wages.

There was some excitement manifested between Devine and the man who was asking him for work.

At this juncture Comrade Spittal stepped up and stated that he had heard this same gentleman tell a policeman, who had been delegated to preserve "law and order," that the speakers "should not be allowed to talk such theories on the street; as it could only result in the overturn of business."

The policeman merely told the friend of labor that he was there to preserve the peace. When Spittal made his statement to the crowd the gentleman said: "You are a liar," expecting to start a row—but he was disappointed as no row occurred.

We held another meeting on Thursday, Sept. 2d. Spittal was the chairman. Comrade Young was the first speaker. He reviewed the history of the pure and simple trade unions, and then introduced Devine, who explained the difference between organized labor and a labor organization.

He also showed how the labor fakers—from Gompers to Kleinheinz—were misleading the working class, to fight the battles between two sets of the capitalist class. Kleinheinz is the working delegate of the C. L. U. at this place, and as usual he is one of the misleading lights in the party of many names.

It is rumored that the carpenters and bricklayers will follow. The reason why was tersely stated by a fellow wage-slave at follows: "We pay Kleinheinz \$75 per month to represent the union, and he devotes all his time to advancing the interests of the Socialist (?) Party." He also added, "We know where the S. L. P. stands; it is honest and above board, and stands for the truth."

Thus the contention of the S. L. P. has been proven once again. It is futile to bore from within, and none but dishonest or ignorant men will try it.

Yours fraternally,
Organizer, Section Erie.
Erie, Pa., Sept. 5.

GILHAUS IN TROY.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The visit of Comrade August Gilhaus of New York to this vicinity has been made good use of to get in some telling agitation work.

Last Monday and Tuesday evenings Section Troy, with the assistance of the comrades of Section Watervliet, held two meetings at Cohoes and Watervliet, respectively. On Wednesday Gilhaus arrived here and the Section decided to have a meeting at once, and a good one was held at the corner of King and Jacobs street. This is the same corner upon which the S. L. P. speaker gave Ben Hanford such a showing up, both happening to be holding a meeting on the same corner at the same time.

On Thursday, Gilhaus, accompanied by comrades of Troy and Rensselaer held a meeting in front of the Rensselaer hotel in Rensselaer.

On Friday, Gilhaus went to speak at Schenectady, and, on his return on Saturday, spoke at Section Troy's regular Saturday evening meeting at Fulton Market, where some two weeks ago a gutter-snipe heeler tried to spoil our meeting by throwing bunches of firecrackers into the crowd and hiding in a grog shop to watch the effect, which was contrary to what he had hoped, as it only served to increase the crowd, and furnished the speakers, Comrades Long and Passino, with a horrible example of the degradation to which the hangers-on of the capitalist politicians have been reduced under capitalism.

On Sunday, Comrade Gilhaus spoke at our outing in Watervliet, and last night he was again in Schenectady. To-night he will speak in Watervliet, and tomorrow (Wednesday) at Cohoes, after which he will start for New York.

Gilhaus has made good use of the Rensselaer Machinists' strike, which was settled by one Landers, by entering into an agreement with the B. & A. R. R. Co. that the men are to work nine hours per day for nine hours pay. They had struck for a nine-hour day with ten hours pay. They have really got a reduction, since the work will be intensified so that they will have to do as much work as before for less pay.

Yesterday the dupes of organized scaberry marched behind a non-union band and were reviewed by Mayor Conway of Troy.

In a former letter, through some mistake, you made me speak of "Prophets in Cohoes." It should have read "prophet," for so far we have been unable to find more than one, but I have no doubt that if there are any more in Cohoes, the strong searchlight of the S. L. P. will bring them to light before many moons.

A. H. B.
Troy, Sept. 7, 1903.

PUSH PARTY LITERATURE.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—In the Sunday People of September 6 an article entitled "Push Party Literature" appeared. It is or should be an epoch-maker.

A short time ago there appeared in The Daily People an article entitled "Successful Agitation Meeting." It was rather a lengthy article, but said nothing of pamphlet having been sold, or a subscription for the Daily, Weekly or Monthly People having been received. Was that a successful meeting?

Where are the men and women who have held hundreds of just such successful agitation meetings—the Averys, Hickneys, Daltons and a host of other concealed self-seekers with a gift of gab, who in a short time imagine they are "the great I am," and can disrupt the S. L. P. at their will and pleasure, and really do the S. L. P. more harm than good?

Every speaker for the S. L. P. should be made to understand that his value consists in the number of subscriptions he receives for the Daily, Weekly and Monthly People, and the amount of literature that he sells at a meeting.

D. S. Wimer.
Amherst, Pa., Sept. 9.

PIERSON IN PEORIA.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—I succeeded in getting 23 Weekly, 25 Monthly and 2 German organ subs.

A comrade of Section Peoria has challenged Collins, a leading light in the Kangaroo Party, to debate on "The Difference." He has accepted the same and the time is set for next Wednesday night.

I have a good supply of leaflets on "The Difference," and I shall make good use of them at the meeting mentioned above. The Section by a vote has decided to keep me here another week after my time expires, making three weeks in all.

After the labor parade this morning I took advantage of the situation and spoke to about 400, and succeeded in selling 24 books and getting 4 subs.

The comrades of Section Peoria send best wishes for success.

Fraternally yours,
Charles Pierson.

SECTION PATERSON CHALLENGED.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—To-morrow, Sept. 7, will see the close of the contest for the speakers' stand, which seems to center around Paterson, Chicago and Boston. The fact that two weeks previous to close of contest, one of the above mentioned sections had the lead on us by something like 30 subs, didn't discourage us in the least. The elements, however, seem to have conspired against us. The results of several common meetings have been lost to us owing to the downpour of rain. But we are not crying. On the contrary, we are fighting this battle as is characteristic of us, to a finish. Although the weather kept us down last week, we are bobbing up this time with 25 or 30 subs. Unless you have hustled this week we shall give you a close shave at any rate Section Paterson. If not this time, under similar contest again, and we'll thrash you or any other Section outside of New York. So, up and at them, comrades! F. Bombach, of Section Boston. Boston, Mass., Sept. 6, 1903.

A TYPICAL CONTRAST.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Last Friday night the members of Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., made arrangements to hold an open-air meeting at the corner of Front and Dauphin streets. It was also known that the kangs had announced a meeting to be held on the same corner.

The S. L. P. men were on the ground first. In a short time a few stray kangs, appeared with various bundles under their arms. The S. L. P. platform was immediately unlimbered (one of Comrade Wallenschager's uncollapsables), and set up ready for action.

The kangs' rostrum consists of a covered wagon, which is driven through the streets with a flaming placard on each side announcing their meeting. Of course, now we are all brothers and love one another—like the dog and the cat—but we are brothers just the same. The accusation that the S. L. P. cigarmakers helped to fill up the shops is a lie—and has been answered in the above mentioned correspondence fully by some New York cigarmakers. John B. Brooklyn.

GUILTY MR. HAYNES

To The Daily and Weekly People.—An error crept into my letter in Daily and Weekly People, about the cigarmakers' strike in 1900. It should have read that Mr. Thomas Haynes claims that he is a cigarmaker, and so forth; not a laborer.

The mistake seemed to me to be so plain that I did not consider it worth while correcting. But since a correspondent takes that up a correction is necessary.

If Mr. Haynes had told me that he is a laborer and was on the Joint Advisory Board, I would have jumped on him with both feet. I know well that none but men of the trade could be there. When I challenged his statement he told then, "Of course, I know; for I have been on the Joint Advisory Board and ought to know." Now, I knew that he was not telling the truth, yet that was the only way he could get out of it.

Had he been there he would not until now bawled the \$26 assessments he had to pay "to support a lot of Chinamen and niggers." He is Kang, pure and simple, with all the characteristics of a Kang, who in order to cover their own corruption will make all kinds of wild statements about the S. L. P.

When Mr. Thomas Haynes sees me now he looks the other way. He knows he has been trapped. He runs away from me as he would from the devil.

I am sure he will not make such statements again in the presence of an S. L. P. man.

While Comrade Seidel was speaking, Alexander and Campbell seized a package of leaflets, "The Difference," and went up to the kangs' meeting and proceeded to distribute the same to their audience, after which they returned to the S. L. P. meeting just in time to hear a fellow with a "jag" trying to make a disturbance. Comrade Seidel, who was still on the platform, requested some of the comrades to remove the drunk from the audience. This request was complied with by Miller and Alexander, who induced the man with the "jag" to change his position, and he was gently wafted up Front street in the direction of the kangs' meeting, where he eventually landed, and, being too drunk to know what he was doing, attempted to make a speech there.

Jack Frost, the organizer of "Local" Philadelphia, was holding forth at the time from the tailboard of the kangs' "stage." When the drunk began to make a noise, Frost, after trying a little persuasion, threatened to have the fellow arrested if he did not cease his interruptions. The man kept on, and Frost waited about ten minutes, alternately threatening and coaxing the inebriated would-be orator.

Finally Frost demanded that the policeman, who in the meantime stood idly by, arrest the man. The officer, after making a pompous demand to have the man pointed out, reluctantly placed the drunk under arrest. He then demanded that Frost accompany him and his prisoner to the station house to prefer a charge against him. Frost wanted to send some one else, but his officership insisted that Frost and no one else go to the station house. Frost then got down from the "stage," and started away with the cop and the drunk.

Then a fellow named Hemmeter, who is the secretary of "Local" Philadelphia, got up on the tailboard and attempted to proceed with the meeting. By this time the audience had become disgusted with the performance, and Hemmeter was greeted with cries of "Shut up," "Get down," "Go home," etc. About thirty seconds of this was enough for Secretary Hemmeter, who hesitated and stammered for a moment, then sang out in a trembling voice: "Ladies and Gentlemen: Inasmuch as our meeting has been disturbed, there is nothing else to do but close the meeting." He then got down; the crowd jeered and hooted and the kangs' meeting was ended, fully half an hour before the S. L. P. meeting closed.

Thus the contrast between the two organizations was again exemplified. A common, everyday "drunk," that only created a ripple at a gathering of the sturdy revolutionists in the S. L. P., not only created a ridiculous hubbub in the ranks of the wishy-washy kangaroos, but, aided by the imbecile antics of the freaks themselves, succeeded in breaking up their meeting altogether.

The convention, animated by a lively desire to establish harmony between the two factions of the North American Socialist party, and confirming the necessity of uncompromising Socialist policies, resolved that the Italian Socialist Federation shall hold itself neutral and independent in front of the strife between the two factions.

In all other respects my report was correct. The Socialist Labor Party delegate was the only political representative in the convention, and he remained to the end. The delegation from the Volkszeitung Social Democratic Party was rejected and kept out from the

A NEW CALUMNY NAILED AGAIN.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—Looking over The Weekly People's correspondence page of September 5, under the heading "A New Calumny Nailed," I read in Comrade Charles Zolot's letter that a certain John Haynes who the correspondent says is a LABORER, claims to have been a delegate to the Joint Advisory Board of the New York Cigarmakers during the big cigarmakers strike. I have to say that if Mr. Thomas Haynes is a laborer, as above stated, and not a bona fide cigarmaker, he has never been a delegate to said board or any other board of the Cigarmakers International Union, for the reason that only members are eligible to our boards and only cigarmakers are eligible to become members; cigarmakers, rollers, buntmakers, and packers, and none others—is this a strict rule in the International Union? If Mr. Haynes is a member, well, let him show his union book; if he cannot, he is a humbug—and a liar.

142 West Twenty-sixth St.
New York, Sept. 10.

A "RECTIFICATION" RECTIFIED.

[The below appeared in "Il Proletario" of the 13th instant.]

RETTIFICA.

The undersigned secretaries of the congress declare the report published in the columns of the "Daily People" to be completely false. V. Coscioni, G. Ecaterinara.

[Yesterday's morning mail brought to this office the below letter.]

To The Editor of The Daily People.—In answer to the statement published in today's issue of "Il Proletario" and undersigned by V. Coscioni and Ecaterinara, we assure you that the only mistake occurring in your report in the matter of our convention is the condition that is said we were to be compelled to support the S. L. P. The motion adopted stated the independence, vis-a-vis, of the two parties. Every other affirmation is true.

L. Dellavia, C. Vasconi.

[Be it noted that both Dellavia and Vasconi were at the convention and are officers in the Italian organization, Dellavia being the trusted mailer of "Il Proletario" and a man of acknowledged character, and Vasconi a member of the executive committee of the Federation. Be it further noted that, of the two who pronounced "completely false" the report of the "Daily People," Coscioni is a stufable innocent who hardly understands any English and is interested in the "Co-operative Store" illusion, and Ecaterinara is a Newark kangaroo, furious at the Socialist Labor Party for standing in the way of his kangaroo corrupt practices, and still more furious for having been thoroughly whipped at the convention. He was there in pursuit of a kangaroo conspiracy to capture the Italian movement for kangaroo political corruption. His kangaroo party delegation was excluded from the convention, and throughout the Socialist Labor Party delegate occupied his seat. When he pronounces the report of the "Daily People" "completely false," it is but a case of the wish being father to the thought.—Ed. DAILY PEOPLE.]

A COUNTER MOVE IN LYNN.

To The Daily and Weekly People.—The enclosed is regarded here as a counter move against the S. L. P. in Lynn. It appeared in the Boston Globe of Sept. 2d.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 2. M. P.

(Enclosure.)

BECOMES A SOCIALIST.

Ex-Councilman Seymour J. Watson of Lynn Leaves the Republican Party.

Lynn, Sept. 2.—Former Councilman Seymour J. Watson of this city has joined the Socialist ranks. Heretofore he has been a Republican, prominent in the councils of the organization in ward 5, and has twice been elected to the common council on the Republican ticket. Two years ago he was a candidate for Aldermanic nomination in ward 5, but was defeated.

At a Socialist meeting last evening, Mr. Watson declared that he had abandoned the Republican party and in future would associate himself with the Socialist party. He stated that both of the two great parties were corrupt and indifferent to the woes and complaints of the working men.

Governor La Follette is the anti-machine man and the machine men are pressing him pretty hard. So I think he is using our (?) late "A. M. Simon" Editor, for all that he can.

This is boring from within with a vengeance.

Yours fraternally,

Frank R. Wilke.

Rochester, Minn., Sept. 4.

(Enclosure.)

CRITICISES HIM AT BELOIT.

Business Men of That City Surprised at Labor Day Arrangements.

Special Dispatch to the Sentinel.

Beloit, Wis., Sept. 2.—One phase of the labor situation in this city which is receiving the attention of the business men is the fact that Gov. La Follette and A. N. Simons, who is connected with a radical Chicago Socialist paper, will appear on the speakers' platform simultaneously at the Labor Day celebration here next Monday.

When the announcement was first made that the Governor was to speak at the labor demonstration on Sept. 7 there was criticism of the executive's action, and it was said that his object was to make a play for the Beloit labor vote with which he hopes to swing Rock County into line for him. During the last few weeks, while Beloit was passing through the crisis of one of the bitterest and hardest fought strikes in the history of organized labor in this country, this criticism increased and now it is general.

As a member of the Spanish Socialist Labor Party (Partido Socialista Obrero), I am able to inform you that our party there never had anything to do with the Republicans in election time or otherwise, and that in every election (national, provincial and municipal) our comrades fight with a pure revolutionary programme, putting forward the class struggle and the international principles.

Furthermore, in last April election for congressmen (diputados a las Cortes), Pablo Iglesias, one of the ablest Socialist leaders and editor of El Socialista,

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 24 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, 100 Queen street, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 24 New Reade street, New York City. (The Party's literary agency.)
Notice—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p.m.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Regular meeting held September 11, at 14 New Reade street. A. Klein in the chair. Absent and excused, Hammer; without excuse, Kinneally. Owing to the large amount of business to be disposed of, minutes and financial report was laid over until next meeting.

Communications: From Julius Hammer a report, not complete, of his mission to the convention of the Italian Socialist Federation. Action thereon was laid over until the report is complete, and J. Hammer is to be asked to attend next session without fail. From Indianapolis, Ind., reporting that a municipal ticket has been put in the field. From Newark, N. J., sending vote on Everett proposition and reporting election of a committee to push party press. From Colorado S. E. C. on work in the State; also asking for a ruling of the N. E. C. as to whether Section 16 of Article 2, can be applied to applicants for membership. The N. E. C. ruled that any portion of the constitution can only apply to members and never to non-members of the organization. From Davenport, Ia., sending subs for Weekly People, and depicting local conditions; also stating that the "only logical centre" persists in sending their paper despite repeated refusals. From Detroit, Mich., relative to matters connected with Section Peoria, Ill., and Secretary was instructed to write to Peoria for desired information. From Minnesota S. E. C. about attempt to get a speaker to tour the State. From Pittsburgh, Pa.; Philadelphia, Pa., and Erie, Pa., inquiring about matters connected with Pennsylvania S. E. C. From California S. E. C. to the effect that efforts to secure Comrade Veal for a tour in the State had been frustrated because Veal's physical condition is such that he cannot undertake the work. From Vancouver, Canada, explaining that during the summer the members are scattered because many work out of town and that for this reason the Section fell behind with payments to the Auxiliary League, but that these payments will be resumed with the advent of the fall season. From Section New York, reporting expulsion of Maurice Tauber for having enrolled with the Democratic party. From Kansas City, Mo., sending for loan certificates and dealing with local work. From Milwaukee, Wis., reporting that the Section voted against Everett proposition because the members believe that such a question should first come before the convention. From Section Union County, N. J., reporting election of officers.

Other communications about local work from Rockville, Conn.; Cleveland, O.; Trenton, N. J.; Richmond, Va., and other places.

A letter from L. Meinecke, N. Y., was referred to a committee.

Since the last meeting, the following reports were received of the vote taken on the Everett proposition: All against and none in favor, Rockville, Conn., 10; Allegheny Co., Pa., 18; Erie, Pa., 6; Monroe Co., N. Y., 14; Milwaukee, Wis., 16; New Bedford, Mass., 4; Indianapolis, Ind., 12; Richmond, Va., 10; Hennings, Minn., 5; Santa Clara Co., Cal., 11; Philadelphia, Pa., 8; Roanoke, Va., 8; Cleveland, Ohio, 38; New Haven, Conn., 17; Seattle, Wash., 28; Rensselaer Co., N. Y., 11; Louisville, Ky., 19; New Britain, Conn., 8; Westchester Co., N. Y., 20; Tacoma, Wash., 13; Red Wing, Minn., 3; Winona, Minn., 7; Houston, Tex., 17; Worcester, Mass., 9; Newport News, Va., 9; Kansas City, Mo., 3; St. Louis, Mo., 23. Reports of all in favor and none against: Holland, Mich., 8; Everett, Mass., 12. Mixed reports showing votes in favor and against: Union County, N. J., 1 for, 9 against; Providence, R. I., 8 for, 10 against; Chicago, Ill., 1 for, 11 against; Salt Lake City, Utah, 1 for, 8 against; Minneapolis, Minn., 8 for, 20 against; Boston, Mass., 1 for, 8 against; Minneapolis, Minn., 3 for, 20 against; Boston, Mass., 1 for, 33 against; Essex Co., N. J., 10 for, 16 against; Malden, Mass., 2 for, 2 against; Mesa Co., Col., 13 for, 0 against; St. Paul, Minn., on first question, 1 for, 12 against; on other two questions 13 against; New York, 5 for, 19 against; 13 against; Schenectady, N. Y., 2 for, 14 against; Hartford, Conn., 3 against. Members at large: In California, 2 against; in Illinois, 2 against; in Minnesota, 2 for, 6 against; in Michigan, 1 against; in Missouri, 2 against; in New York, 1 against; in Ohio, 2 against; in Pennsylvania, 6 against; in Vermont, 1 against. Total received since last meeting in favor 52; against, 537. Previously reported in favor, 35; against 349. A grand total of 87 in favor and 936 against.

James Keeley, Springfield, Vt., was upon application admitted as a member at large.

Edward C. Schmidt,

Recording Secretary.

N. E. C. OF CANADA.

The N. E. C. of Canada held a regular meeting on September 4, 1903, at headquarters, 256 1/2 Dundas street, London, Ont., with Comrade George Bryce as chairman. Members all present.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted. Communications: From Section Hamilton stating condition of that section. Accepted. From C. A. V. Kemp giving his correct address. Accepted. An account of \$1.50 for leaflets from New York Labor News Co. was ordered paid.

Reports: Leaflet committee report having chosen the following three leaflets for propaganda use: "Materialistic Conception of History," "Historic Mission of the Working Class," and "Plan of the Socialist Republic." Moved by Ross, seconded by Courtney, that we obtain 1,000 leaflets of each kind. Carried.

The national secretary was instructed to obtain the names of Section Hamilton's executive committee. Moved by Forbes, seconded by Pearce, that D. Ross and J. P. Courtney be a committee to draft a circular letter to members at large and readers of Socialist literature. Carried.

Two hundred leaflets were ordered sent to Chalmers and Humphry for use in St. Thomas.

Moved by Ross, seconded by Pearce, that the secretary be instructed to write to members in Port Edward to see if it is possible for a meeting to be held in the near future at that place. Carried.

After a discussion concerning the extension of propaganda work to new localities and organization of sections in St. Thomas and Port Edward, the meeting adjourned.

Henry Wade,
Recording Secretary.

SECTION ALLEGHENY.

Regular meeting of Section Allegheny County, Pa., S. L. P., Sept. 6. Meeting called to order by the organizer, F. C. Tesson.

Comrade Burt Rugg in the chair. Reading of the minutes of last meeting was dispensed with.

Communications: Circular No. 2 (The Party Press) received from the N. E. C. One from Comrade Hamlet Jackson tendering his resignation as a member of the Party.

Circulars distributed to members. Motion to elect a committee of two to interview Comrade Jackson regarding his resignation, committee to act on election, was carried. Comrades Ranzenhofer and Rager were elected the committee.

While waiting for report of committee, J. A. McConnell was given the floor to read a paper in answer to communication from Section Allegheny County S. L. P., to the Wilkinsburg Students Class, dated July 6, 1903.

The committee then reported that they had seen Comrade Jackson and that he stated he could not take them into his confidence further than to say his reasons for leaving the Party were personal and not because of any dissatisfaction with the S. L. P.

Motion that Comrade Jackson's resignation be accepted. Carried.

Motion to nominate a candidate for Sheriff to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Comrade Jackson. Carried.

S. R. Rager was then nominated and elected to fill the vacancy.

The Organizer reported that he had sent \$20 to The Monthly People to pay for 4,000 copies, which he had received and distributed.

Motion to employ Comrade Coburn to secure signatures for the nomination papers. Carried.

Adjourned to meet Sunday, Sept. 20, at 7 o'clock p.m.

S. R. Rager,
Secretary.

SOUTH HUDSON MEETINGS.

The following open-air meetings have been arranged by Section South Hudson, S. L. P.

Friday, September 18, Bramhall & Halliday streets; Saturday, September 19, Five Corners; Tuesday, Sept. 22, Boulevard and Newark avenue; Wednesday, 23, Pacific and Johnson avenues; Thursday, Sept. 24, Brunswick street and Newark avenue; Saturday, Sept. 26, Five Corners; Monday, Sept. 28, Summit avenue and Academy street; Tuesday, Sept. 29, Central avenue and Griffith street; Wednesday, Sept. 30, Cedar street and Ocean avenue.

George P. Herrschaff, for Organizer.

SECTION SOUTH HUDSON.

A special meeting will be held Sunday, September 20, at 2 p.m., in Grangeon's Hall, 143 Beacon avenue. All members of Section South Hudson, New Jersey, are most urgently requested to appear.

Charles Gerold,
Organizer.

COLORADO AGITATION FUND.

I hereby acknowledge the following contributions to the State Agitation Fund of the S. L. P. of Colorado:

Previously acknowledged, \$133.50; J. M. Nolan, Bald Mountain, \$4; Carl Oberhein, Larimer, Wyo., \$2; Carl Morby, Denver, \$3.35; Section Mesa County, Grand Junction, \$18.50; Section Colorado Springs, \$3; A. G. Allen, Salt Lake City, Utah, \$2; H. J. Brimble, Florence, \$1; Carl Damme, Denver, \$5; C. H. Chase, Denver, \$10; Section Pueblo, \$7; Sympathizer, Colorado Springs, \$1; Sympathizer, Victor, \$1; John Easton, Hampshire, Wyo., \$10; total, \$205.35.

This acknowledgement is delayed, due to overwork or lack of time.

Chas. H. Chase,
State Sec'y, 1450 Welton st.
Denver, Colo., Sept. 7.

S. T. & L. A. NEWS

The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance of the United States and Canada; Headquarters, 256 1/2 Dundas street, N. Y. City.

General Executive Committee, the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month, at 7:30 o'clock, at above address.

All information as to organization and aims and objects of the S. T. & L. A. will be gladly supplied by mail on request.

Speakers will be furnished to address labor and trade organizations, as well as sections of the S. T. P. on new trades unionism.

Address all communications to John J. Kinneally, general secretary, 24 New Reade street, New York City.

D. A. 49, S. T. & L. A.

Regular meeting of District Alliance 49 was held at 2-6 New Reade street on Thursday, September 3. John J. Kinneally was elected chairman and Edward McCormick vice chairman. The minutes of previous meeting were adopted as read, with some minor corrections.

Organizer Hanlon reported on the plans of the organization committee, which hopes to soon establish three new locals, and proposes to send out circular letters to members of Section New York, S. L. P., asking them to assist in building up the district. Plans of committee endorsed and circular letter to be submitted to the district before being printed.

Recording secretary reported having recorded a speech reported having recorded L. A. 349 and 393. L. A. 349 had well attended meetings, and its members had recently obtained certain demands made upon their employers.

Organization committee was instructed to push the work of education and agitation along the lines of the Alliance principles among the members of locals affiliated with D. A. 49.

Bill from Labor News Company was turned over to auditing committee.

Organizer was instructed to have 1,000 ballots printed bearing names of candidates for delegates to national convention, and distribute same to locals.

L. A. 42 and 43 reported having gained two members at the last meeting. L. A. 43 reported intention of issuing a leaflet to the trade. L. A. 252 reported through the organizer that an entertainment had been arranged for September 19 to raise funds to pay off its debt to the district.

Encouraging reports of members gained and work planned for the future were also made by L. A. 274, 349, 393 and 1563.

It was voted to instruct locals to furnish the organizer with correct lists of their officers and delegates, and also addresses of shops in which members are employed.

Upon request of the organizer that something be done to raise funds for the better carrying on of immediate agitation, it was voted to dispose of a valuable lounge, which had been presented to the district too late for use at the last fair.

A committee consisting of Sam J. French of L. A. 140, A. Francis of Section New York and M. Faerber of L. A. 393 were elected to arrange the sale of the lounge.

Meeting adjourned at 11:30 p.m.

Irving H. Weisberger, Rec. Sec.

ITALIAN SOCIALIST CONVENTION.

Meets Amid Enthusiasm—S. D. P. Delegates Turned Down.

The annual convention of the Italian Socialist Federation was opened September 6 amid much enthusiasm at Uberlino & Gualino's Hall, 609 Paterson avenue, West Hoboken, N. J. There were thirty-four delegates at the convention besides Julius Hammer, who was present as a representative of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P.

The long-cherished hopes of the Kangaroos that they would be able to swing the Italian Federation into the Social Democratic "Socialist" camp, were dashed to the ground when the convention decided to continue its present policy of recognizing the Socialist Labor Party as the Socialist Party of America.

The morning session opened at 9 a.m. with G. Alessi, of Boston, Mass., in the chair. Motion by Serrati to change the name of the Federation to the Social Democratic "Socialist" camp, were dashed to the ground when the convention decided to continue its present policy of recognizing the Socialist Labor Party as the Socialist Party of America.

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ITALIAN SOCIALIST FEDERATION.

Upholds Present Attitude Toward S. L. P.—Hopes of Kangaroos Dashed.

The second day's session of the Italian Socialist Federation was held Sept. 7 at Uberlino & Gualino's Hall, 609 Paterson avenue, West Hoboken, N. J. There were thirty-four delegates at the convention besides Julius Hammer, who was present as a representative of the N. E. C. of the S. L. P.

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